the lead itself. In 18.4, the year of its greatest yield, the total proon is were 160,000 lb. of lead, \$24,000 in allver, and \$7,000 in gold. In 1851, the yield of lead had dimmished to 16,000 lb. with 7,2 2 oz. of silver. In the next year the velus because exhausted, and though streamous efforts were made to recover them, they were unsuccessful, and the mines were abundoned. They are now filled with water and entirely deserted.

B There are some lead ores in the mountainous portions of Virginia and Tennesse. Small quantities of lend were extract d from these during the Revolutionary war, but the quantity was utterly insignificant, and i not in the slightest degree probable that enough could be found, were it all cool e ed with the greatest care, to last their armies for a three months campaign.

Were the Southrons a manufacturing people, and especially if they had many large cities with extensive waterworks, they won'd be likely to have a considerable store of lead in various forms on hand, which could be converted into bullets in their emergency. But such is not the case, and, under all these circum-tunces, ft becomes evident that the large forces they are pushing into Missouri are engaged in a struggle the material results of which are as important to them as the possession of even Virginia itself.

But should they succeed in obtaining a temporary control of the Missouri mines, and thus obtain a sufficient supply for their present necessities, they will be forced to look elsewhere for an amount sufficient to carry on a protracted war. The product of lead in Existent long since obtained its maximum, and has for many years been dimit shing rapidly, indicating an exhaustion at no remote period. It must be remem-bered that the galena from which the initial is here extracted is only found near the surface, and that it is met possible to push the eigging to a depth limited only

y the increased expense. Lead mining in Missouri began as long ago as 1720 The first regular furtures, however, were creeted in 1798. In 1811 the Shibboleth Mine produced over 3,000,000 lbs. of n etal. In 1819 there were 46 mines in operation, and the production continued to increase up to about 1830, although we can find no record of the latest products. From 1834 to 1837 the La Motte mine yielded over a mithon lbs. per annum, and the cotal product of the mines of the 8 ate from this tim up to 1845 averaged about 3,000 time annually. At about this last period a rapid decline in the rate of production, began ustil in 1852 it was but 1,500 tuns the La Motte employing at this time but twenty men. Since then the product has been stendily diminishing many of the mines having been abandoned.

Failing to procure lead in Missouri' they will n doubt turn their attention to Ariz us, but if, as prob able, it can be obtained there in needful quantities its transportation over the Plains by the means available, will enormously increase its cost and reader the supply uncertain. If they are permitted to trade freely with the Mexicans they will also be able to add to cheir scanty stock in this manner, and it therefore behooves our Government to see that as many difficulties as possible be interposed to prevent such commerce.

We are rejoiced that the people of Kentucky bave taken a position which must speedily put an end to any extensive smuggling in that quarter, and when the new gunboars are completed, to render the block-ade fully effective, it would seem to be possible to draw a cordon around the rebellious States which shall entirely deprive them of an article without which war fare becomes impossible, and which no amount of in dustry or legenuity can supply. We hope, therefore In furtherance of this end, to hear ere long that the galthat Sixel has been so reenforced as to comble him to avenge the lamented Lyon, and at the same time finish the work so well began on Saturday last, by driving out the hordes of McCulloch from Missouri soil.

THE CONSTITUTION ON FUGITIVES. To the Fiditor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: It seems to be generally overlooked in discusgious of the duties of Government toward negro fegitives to the Union lines that the only provision in the Constitution relating to fugitives from labor is limited to those who escape from one State into another Now, when slaves find their way to encomponents within their State there is no law for their rendition Let us hope that this crime against human rights will not be carried beyond law, and that the oppressed may in every case find freedom under our banner. H.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION COMING. MOVEMENTS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Monday, August 19, 1961. The President is about to i sue a proclamation, de-chring certain ports in the Rebel States no longer gorts of entry, under the previsions of the Force till The Assistant Secretary of the Nevy went down to Acquia Creek yesterday on a reconnoisering tour. He

Capt. Holley, Quariermaster of the Kentucky Regi-

ment of cavalry, was accessed this morning at his boarding house in C street, for non-performance of The prices of coal and wood in this city are very

high. If the navigation of the Potomas is closed fuel will rise to a price nearly couble the usual rate. The newly-appointed Police Commissioners of thi-city met to-day to organize the new Metropolitan Po-

Charles Hinman of Connecticut, has been removed from Assistant-Librarianship of the Congressional Li-brary.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 19, 1861.

The War Department announces this morning that there was already an undue proportion of cound at tries, quartermasters, and paymasters for the army.

Mr. Sanderson was to have received a commission to day to enter upon his daties as superintendent of the confine department of the parts. cooking department of the army, but did not get it.
The leading officers of the army a-sert that good cooking will do more than anything else to put our troops in good condition.

ACTIVITY OF GEN. McCLELLAN.

J. W. Forney writes as follows of the movements of the gallant young chief now in command at Washing-

"There never has been so much quiet and order in Washington, and so much industry and everacy on the gart of the young Commander in-C its of the American forces. Ghad to hear what all men have to cayerady to receive state-men, editors and politicians, he is careful to avoid committing timself to a revelation of a single one of his plans. You will observe that nothing has been printed, either as to his purposes or Commodore Wilks, corner of Sixteenth and H streets, is througed with visitors; and, although always bury, the is always ready to receive information—no matter by whom presented. His confluential sides are regular afficers, trained in many a hard compains, and he has at his side, in his father-in-law, Col. R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., a safe, experienced and prudent counselor. "There pever has been so much quiet and order it S. A., a safe, experienced and prudent counselor.
Every assailable point near the city has been carefully
grarded with a shence and a rapidity that have infused confidence into all classes.

The life of Gen. McClellan has been a double life.

The life of Gets, accounts has been a couple life.

He has been an officer of the army, and the head of
two great railroads, and thus he is equally a soldier
and a statesman. He is enough of a marriant to insist
upon discipline among his men, and sofficiently a politician to inderstand the prejudices and interests of the
profile by whom he is surrounded. Hence there is no
doubt that, while taking care to protect the capital, he

the aliver which was intermingled with the ores, as for privateers of no union whatever will be allowed to privateers of no ention whatever will be ninved at resent to the Danieh Wes I will had one or waters, or traveld their prizes either to 81. Thomas or any other of the barbors in these islands, or dispose of them there, as little as it will be allowed that vesse is the provided in the Danieh West India Islands with resultation for private edge, whether constitute in materials of war and provisions, or letters of manager from any belliogeneral travelocities.

belligerent pawer.

"torrenment for the Davish West India Presses tons St.

"torrenment for the Davish West India Presses tons St.

Creix, 12th July, 1861.

COL. DAVIES'S BRIGADE AT BULL RUN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Will you de the troops of my late Brigade, who behaved so nouty in the left wing in the battle of the 21st ult., the justice to publish the inclosed correspondence and am-uded report of Gen. McDowell.

I would not ask it but from the fact that no credit whatever has been given them except what has appeared in your columns. I wish to confirm that, for the benefit of those who disown it.

Yours, respectfully, THOS. A. DAVIES Col., Com. 7th Brigade Monandria, Va., Aug. 18, 1861.

BEADQUARTERS IOTH HISHMENT N. Y. VOLUNTEERS. }
Capt. James B. Fry. Amistont Adjusted General, BrigadierGeneral McDownia, commanding:
Sin-It is with deep sorrow that I see from the general report of Brig. Gen. McDowell of the battle of
Bell Run, that he has failed to give the troops under

The circumstances of the battle of Blackburn's Ford, on the 21st July, and of the fact of a victory, and of the circumstances of the battle of Blackburn's Ford, on the 21st July, and of the fact of a victory of our arms at this point would be gratifying to the public to keep.

ie to know.

I therefore ask for a Court of Inquiry, to inves 1-I therefore ask for a Court of Inquiry, to investigate the circumstances of our action on the left at the battle of the Tlat ult., in order that the troops under my command on that occasion may receive their due share of credit.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servent,
THOS. A. DAVIES, Col. leth Reg't N. Y. Volk.,
Commanding 2d Brigade 5th Division at the battle of July 21, 1861.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. E. VIRGINIA,

HEADQUARTEES DEPARTMENT N. E. VIRGINIA,
Col. THOMAS A. DATIES, late Communding I. 4 ade.
Size: I am instructed to acknowled, a the receipt of
your letter of the 2th inst., and to ear that it is not
necessary to the correction of an omission in the report
of the tin-ral Commanding, that a Court of Inquiry
should be instituted, as requested by you.

I inclose herewith an extract from a supplemental
report to the General in-Chief, making the necessary
correction in the care of your brigning.

correction in the case of your brigade.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY, Assestant Adjutant-for

[Extract.]
HEADQUARTERS DEFARMENT N. E. VIRGINIA. |
ARLESOVOS, Aug. 12, 1001. |
Licut.-Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, Hea

COLONEL: My attention has been called by those iserested, to two oudssions in my report of the battle of he 21st ult., near Manassas, and I a-k leave to make

the filst uft, hear Manassas, and I ask leave to make the following corrections, wishing that they may be made part of my original report.

In speaking of the action on the left at Blackburn's Ford, I mentioned Col. Richardson's and M. jor Hamt's reports as giving the account of what transpired in that direction. In this connection I omitted to meetion reports as the this connection I omitted to have direction. In this connection I omitted to have direction. In this pert of the battle as necessary to a full account of this pert of the battle. He was eaunged to the left of Richardson, and repulsed an attempt of the enemy to turn our left.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully.
Your most obedient servant,
IRWIN McDOWELL

Brigad

Official.
CHAUNCHY McKnever.
Assistant Adjutent-General.

FEMALE TRAITORS.

A fact has just come to our knowledge which shows ow readily the enemy obtains information through geneles which are permitted to perform their opera-

tions without the k or hindrance.

A lady who is passing the Summer at Newport received, last week, a letter from a lady friend, dated at Richmond, and announcing the writer staff arrival in that city from Baltimore. The letter was filled with soccessionist sentiments. The writer, a young senthern wo can, exposees the cause of the rebels with the atmost farver, and expresses an exposet wish that the way product the government may succeed. war against the government may succeed. Sie then descrites the plan by which she was enabled to clude the vigilance of our patrols, and to make her way descrives the plan by which six was character of the vigilance of our parfols, and to make her way solely to the rebel capital as the bearer of reportant dispatches from the Secessiniss in Palimore to their felicies at Mana as a Junction and Richmond. The left Baltimore some ten days since with no her targue than a meituan-leed raveling trunk; crossed the loten of it an open to at, and ler way through a guarded passes at a disametron the libes of our array, and try a circuit on and fatiguing create succeeded in entering the lines of the enemy. She had then no difficulty in perecrating to the camp at Manassas, having given the camp at Manassas, having given the camp's pickets abundant evidences of her sympathy with their came, and was permitted to proceed to Richanoud without molestation of any kind.

Arriving at Richmond, her trunk was immediately sent to the Post-Office, in order that the immense number of letters which is contained might be properly assorted and forwarded. The writer adds that so great was the amount of the correspondence which she had thus conveyed from Bal insore to Richmond that her trunk "was parked with letters to that she had from to only one light Sammer dress on the top of them."

thus conveyed from Bal more to Arcanonal that her trunk "was packed with letters to that she had toom for only one light Summer dress on the top of them." In detailing the particulars of this journey the writer further says: "To be sure. I ran some risk in doing all the but then if they (the Government) had cangu-me, what could they have done? I am only a woman. The would only have seen me to Washington.

The story, which comes to us quot the less autono-ity, simply proves what has been said for many weeks post—that the rebels constantly receive inforcation of the movements of the Government, and that their facilities for bolding regular communication with the Secessionists in Baltimore and Washington suffer no material check from the suspension of the mail ser-

The young lady in question, bowever, could have saved herself much troub e and considerable risk by forwarding the letters to Richmond arrough the Adams Frances Commany of this city. Eve. Post. Express Company of this city.

TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

John P. Jackson, President of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, has received a tispatch from the Assistant Secretary of War, requesting that the line of railroad communication may be put in readiness for the immediate conveyand of a large number of troops which have been ordered to Washington from the East.

HONOR TO GEN. LYON.

Total Politor of The N. Y. Tribu Sin: The remains of the illustrious, brave, and skillful Gen. Lyon will pres through your patriotic meropolis in a few days, and God grant that it may be pored with a funeral pageant worthy of the im tal man!

Only one week previous to the victorious battle in which he gullautly sacrificed his life, he said to the writer, with tears in his eyes, "Oh, my God! what awful generalship, in allowing the forces the en my ave been collecting the just six months, to leave Memphis almost deserted, and invade my state! I pity the Union men of Southern Mis out. My force is too small to protect them from being massacred, robbed, and their families dishonored. Why can't our forces at Cairo threaten Memphis? I can't save them, but I'll fight and do my best, and trust to Providence for success!" Great, good patriot! he did his best, and

success!" Great, good patriot! he did his best, at let his remains be honored. WM. R. JOHNSON of St. Louis. New-York, Aug. 19, 1861.

THE SPRINGFIELD ARMORY-NEW SHOPS TO BE BUILT. From The Springfield Republican. The production of rifles at the United States Armory

The production of rifles at the United States Armory in this city continues to rapidly increase under the zealous efforts of the new Superintendent, Mr. Dwight, and it has become the chief reliance of the Government for small-arms in the present one-gency. Above 709 workmen are now employed in the establishment, and about 200 arms are made each day. At the "Water Stops" building the work commess tight and day, and gas is soon to be introduced in that shop through pipes now being haid through Central street. Upon the Hill, a steam engine and shatting are to be placed will earche a sleeplers viginare over the traitors who needle in our mbot. The arrest of Fullation rose mende age and the control of the Cont

models has for some time teen exhausted by the great | form, and on these principles, and these only, can we demand for the armine of the Republic.

models has for some time been exhausted by the great demand for the armies of the Republic.

The new armoly shore will probably consist of a series of four trick buildings, each 500 feet long, ranning unith and south, 50 feet apart, unon the eastern square named and connected at right angles through the center with a fifth building, 150 feet long. The main or front shop will be three stories high, and poscess pobably, some worthy architectural character. The three parallel buildings will be each one story, the first of them being occupied for the steam-copy es and boile is and for storing coal, the second as the forging slop, and the third for proving and other special purposes. The buildings connecting the se iss at right soop, and the third for proving and other special pur-poses. The buildings connecting the series at right angles will be or three stories, and with the front building will be occupied for the various lighter details of the business. The plan also contemplates a new effice building and store-house, to be located north of the workshops, on a range with the superin endent's house and the present residences of the clerks.

THE PROPOSED DIVISION OF VIRGINIA. OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The State Convention at Woceling, Virginia, is still ciscussing the question of dividing the State. An carnest opposition to the measure is made by many of the leading members of the Convention. In a speech delivered hast week by Mr. Ritchie, delegate from Marion County, the following cogent reasons against

Marion County, the following cogent reasons against the division were arged:

"He thought many members of this Convention were over-leadous in this mat er. He held that a division of the State now would be in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, if the Constitution, and cited the clouse in reference to the formation of new States; that the consent of the whole State must be had, and not of on-third or one-footh; that it would embarrass the action of the General Government in its efforts to put down rebellion; that the slavery question must come up in the formation or ado then of a Cora intion, and this would not only create controversy in Congress, but bring about a divided centiment among our own people, which must result very disastronly. The present reorganized State Government would have to be always and the people of a portion of the State left without any government whatever. Such a movement must at this time tend to weaken the strength of the General Government and retard the restoration of the Union."

Mr. Ritchie then produced the following letter from Attorn-y-G-neral Bates, taking ground against the roposed division:

"ATTORNEY-GREERAL'S OFFICE, August 12, 1801.
"How. A. F. Rivenus, Firginia Convention, Waccing:
"Sin—Your letter of the 9th inst. was received within this hour, and as you ask an immediate answer, you, of course, will not expect me to go claborately into the subject.
"I have thought a great deal upon the question of dividing the State of Viginia, but, the State of Viginia, but, the State of Viginia, but, the State of Viginia and the state of t

dividing the State of Virginia into two States; and since I came here, as a member of the Government, I have conversed with a good meny and corresponded with some of the good men of Western Virginia in rewith some of the good men of Western Virginia in regard to that matter. In all this intercourse, my constant and carnest effort has been to impress upon the minds of those gentlemen the vast importance—not to say necessity—in this terrible crists of our national attairs, to abstain from the introduction of any new elements of revolution, to avoid, as far as possible, all new and original it cores of government; but, on the contrary, in all the insurgent commonwealths to adhere, as closely as discumstances will allow, to the old constitutional standard of principle, and to the traditional habits and thoughts of the people. And I still think that course is dictated by the plainest teachings of produces. ings of prodence.

ings of produce.

"The formation of a new State out of Western Virginia is an original, independent act of revolution. I do not deay the power of revolution (I do not call it right, for it is never prescribed, it exists in force only, and has and can have no law but the will of the revolution its). Any attempt to carry it out involves a plain breach of both the Constitutios—of Virginia act of the nation. And hence it is plain that you cannot take such course without weakening, if not destroying, your claims upon the sympathy and support of the General Government; and without disconce-ting the plan already adopted both by Virginia and the General Government, for the reorganization of the provided States and the restoration of the integrity of the Union. That plan I understand to be this: When a State, by its perverted functionaries, has declared itself out of the Union, we await our elves of all the sound and loyal elements of the State—all who own allegines to and claim protection of the Constitution, to form a State Government as nearly as may be upon the form r m del, and claiming to be the very State which has been in part overthrown by the successful re ellion. In this way we establish a constitutional nucleus around which all the shattered elements of the Commonwealth may meet and combine, and thus restore the eld State in its original integrity.

"This, I verily thought, was the plan adopted at Wile ling, and recegnized and acted a non-by the General Government here. Your Convention annually demanded of the Presideat the follible and of the constitutional new Governor formally demanded of the Presideat the follible and of the constitutional greatesty in favor of "The formation of a new State out of Western Vir

the Convention and the General Assembly, and your new Governor formally demanded of the President the reinfilment of the constitutional guaranty in favor of Virguin.—Virginia, as known to cor tailors and to us. The President admitted the obligation, and promised his best efforts to tainfil it. And the Senate admitted your Senators, not as representing a new and namelees state, now for the first time heard of in our history, but as representing it the good old Commonwealth.

"Must all this be unsone, and a new and hazardous experiment be ventured upon, at the moment when dangers and difficulties are thick ming around us? I hope not—for the rake of the maion and the State, I

daugers and difficulties are thicking around us; hope not—for the sake of the maion and the State, I hope not. I had rejoiced in the movement in Western Virginia, as a legal, constitutional, and safe refuge from revolution and anarchy—as a core an example med fit instrument for the restoration of all the revoked

"I have not time now to discuss the subject in its various bearings. What I have written is written with a running pen, and will need your charitable

If I had time to think I could give persuasive reasons for declining the attempt to create a new State at this perilous time. At another time I might be willing to go fully into the question, but now I can

say no more.
"Most respectfully, your obedient servant, "EDW. BATES."

OUR STATE DEMOCRACY.

From The N. Y. Leader.

We observe that a wicked attempt in being made by bogus Democratic State Central Committee, of ich John A. Green, jr., is Chairman, to fasten on regular representative body of our State Democratic which John A. Green, pr., is Charlinan, to fasten on the regular representative body of our State Democracy the stigma of affiliation with the sentiments professed by a few Sece-sion birelings in this and other Northern cities. The Green Committee, in its final throes of dissolution, seeks to clutch in its tool embrace and drag down to the percition rigidity awaiting its own crimes, the free, honest, and loyal Democracy of the State of New York. This must not be! If our State Control Committee desire to retain any assemdancy over the respect and affections of the fwelligent Democratic masses, it must promptly repudiate the

ancy over the respect and affections of the reelligent Democratic masses, it must promptly repudiate the Green concern, the Ben Wood organ, and every other a, eacy by which Northern traitors seek to "give aid and comfort to the enemy."

In repudiating the disgraceful alliance proposed by the despairing Republicans, our State Central Com-mittee acted with manifects and political wisdom. The present war for the Union has absted nothing of the odious and aggressive features contained in the Chicago platform and the creed of the Republican party. On the contrary, Black Republicanism still professes to stand by its Chicago miterances, though Mr. Lincoln has

contrary, Black Republicanism still professes to stand by its Chicago interproces, though Mr. Lincoin has been compelled by the conservative tendencies of office and the necessities of his situation to hold in chech the aggressive and unconstitutional proclivities of the men to whom he ower the elevation.

To Republicanism as a political creed, the Demo-cratic party can hold no other relation save that of un-dying hostility. But we are not to set on fire or seat-tle the skip of State, freighted as it is with our own lives and the hopes of generations yet unborn, merely because an obnexious belosman has chanced to gain temporary possession of the titler. Least of all should we so act while a storm is rouring around us, and with temporary were a storm is rouring around us, and with a gang of Malays and mutineers on bears who are acting in concert with the wreckers now hungrily awaiting our destruction. If the helmsman attempts to deviate from the chart of the Constitution, we have ample strength to insist that it shall be followed. Thus with power to direct and save, we must sile a storm is rouring around us, and with

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

MORE ABOUT THE REEL LOSSES. The Richmond Despatch, in parrating the achievements of the 8th Georgia Regiment at Ball Run, closes graphic account of their valorous conduct under the fire of the Federal troops as follows:

ine of the Federal troops as follows:

"At length they withdrew from the fight. Their final ralls was with some 60 men of the 600 they t ok in. Buicklava te is no more heroic tale than this: 'Into the valley of death marched the six bundred.' As they retired, they passed Gen. Beau egard. He drew aside, fromed, raised his hat, and said: 'I salute the 8th Georgia with my latt off.'"

After the retirement of this remnant of the 8th Reg.

iment, The Dispatch goes on to tell how the Georgia 7th was brought up to sustain the position they had occupied, and how bravely they fought; but it appears that they were slaughtered very much in the same manner, the Colonel (Bartow) being killed imm-diately upon taking position. These detailed accounts of the losses sustained by each regiment show a much greater loss of the rebels than the papers which publish them have ever been willing to admit in the aggregate. Here are over 500 Georgians admitted to have been killed, while the Louisianalans claim to have lost over 300, and the South Carolina Legion, whose Colonel was wounded and their Lieutsnant-Colonel killed, are officially reported to have been completely "cut up," and to have had more than 200 killed and wounded The North Carolina regiment lost 110 mon, and every other regiment suffered more or less; and yet the rebel authorities claim that their loss was less than that of the Union army!

INDIGNATION WASTED. When Hampton was burned, the Rebels at first

supposed it was done by Gen. Butler. Here is a specimen of the indignation uttered through The Petershurg Express:

"Under our telegraphic head, we record this morning a deed that puts humanity to the blush, and stamps upon the Yankee rate a vanculism which ought at once to eject them from the puls of international relation hips; for after such a deed, no civilized Government.

tion bips; for after such a deed, no civilized Government or people ought to recognize the said Yankee race as any better than downright barbarians.

"The burning of Hampton will arrest the world's attention. What must England, France, and all Europe—what must the Mexican and the South American Republis—think of the Yankee natios when they hear of the spirit in which they are conducting the war which they bare wickedly stirred up with the Confederate States? Can they think of these cross-

war which they have wickedly stired up with the Confederate States? Can they think of these creatures—who more deserve the piratical title of hostenhunder generic than of men—with any other emotions than those of detestation and abbarrence?

'There are certain old usages of war that have long since been repudiated by Christian nations, because they were deemed inbuman, about hable, and di graceful to Christianty. This of burning unre-isting towns was one of them. If any other than a Yankee enemy had been in possession of Hampton, not a house in it would have been given to the lames.

"We know now more fully than we did, by this act of gratuicous and cowardly devustation, how immensimally and unspeakably deprayed are our relicoustituted fors who have ranged themselves under the

stituted foes who have imaged themselves under the black banner of Lincolnism. The conflagration of Hampton, if we mistake not, will about finish them in Hampton, if we mistake not, will about finish them in the estimation of every decent foreign power. At all events it will nerve the Confederate States to speedy and adequate vengenne. Washington and Philadel-ptia must be speedily reduced to astes."

This was scarcely in print before it became known that the rebels burned the town, and that, too, only from the fear that it might be (not that it was) occupied by National forces. The indignant Express was seized with a sudden fit of silence, which is as yet un-

AREEST OF A SUFFOSED SPY.

A very large prisoner, named Wm. C. Templeton, a gentleman weighing from 250 to 360 pounds, was on Wednesday committed to the Henrico County Jail. This fat "corporation" expressed extreme mortification at being reduced to the common level of the bireling reduce. When assured that they were to share the same cell as the wounded captives, they grayed for meny. This man Templeton went up with President Davis to Mannessa, on the 20th July, 1861. From circumstances that have come only to the ears of the President and Secretary of War, this mountain of a man has been attested, and his crimin, lity or innocence must depend on inture developments. We understand from the julior that it is very much against his feelings to be accored, and that he would rather die than be arraigned before a court. [Richmond Ex., 9th.

from the jai or that it is very much against his feelings to be accused, and that he would rather die than be arraigned before a court. [Richmond Ex., 9th. THE GUID OF THE "GUINND ARMY."

A dispatch from Weldon, N. C., Aug. 3, announces the arrival there of Cart. John E. Bacon, having in charge the traior Bowman, who guided the Grand Army to Bull iten on the 21st. The guide, it appears, could not keep up with the Grand Army on the way back to Washington.

FAFETIEVILLE (N. C.) MISSINAL.

The Wilmington Journal says: "We learn that movements are on toot, and will be consummated as soon as possible, to reader the Fayetteville Arsenal a complete armoty and arrenal of construction. The

complete armoy and arrenal of construction. The hands are now builty engag d in altering the old flant and steel into percussion maskets. Two large steam, engines are to be constructed at Richmond, to furnish power with which to carry on the heavy work of the establishment. Everything can be in place and in full working order sometime in the present year. Of course, the machinery and the workmen will not stand still it the mean time, but will carry en operations to the full extent of the power and capacity of the estab-

NORTHERN MECHANICS MISSED. NORTHERN MECHANICS MISSED.

It is humiliating to see the milroad track in Main street, which was laid in so great a harry, remaining unused, and to be reminded that the reason why it is not used is, that no persons hereabouts can make a car adapted to the transportation of passengers. If suitable cans cannot be obtained, why not put a few Jersey wagons on the route, and let the people ride?

[Richmond Whig.

THE MARKETS. No change in the aspect of besiness or in prices has occurred since our last report. Bacon continues source, and now commands higher prices than at any time since the commencement of the war. The same reason is applicable to butter. We trust that the farmers in the grating portions of the State will give inme s in the gracing portions of the State will give increased attention to the production of this article for market. If the blockade continues until Winter, the demand for butter in this city, for consumption and sain ment to the South, will be nexampled. Let those who undertake to provide for this demand see that the butter is well pressed. Corn is very dull. The quotations are 50 a Cite. Corn meal—city bolted—is selling at 75c. Groveries and flour remain as last quoted. There has only been one sale of wheat so far as we can hear. The millers, with one exception, we believe, decline to purchase at any price, but express a willingness to grind wheat upon toll, or, in other willingness to grind wheat upon tell, or, in other words, to exchange flour for wheat, upon the terms heretofore indicated. [Richmond Whig, 9th.

Cannot arrangements be unde for a distribution of the prisoners now in Riemmond through the Southern States? The States having penitenti-ries might take States? The States having remients mea might take some and have them put to work, and others could be distributed in small groups, to avoid trouble in goarding, and to remove from some citizens of Virginia the opportunity of making themselves consistences for ostentations behavelence exclusively directed toward our enemies.

[Charleston Courier.

THE FOREIGN CONSULS.

From The Charleston Mercary.

How long are we to submit to the cautious policy of
the European Powers? How long are our Commissioners to remain at the Courts of England and France ail? How long are the efficials of the British, French, and other European Governments, accredited to the Government of the United States that were, and hold the exequators of the Lincola Administration,

to the Government of the United States that were, and hold the execustors of the Lincola Administration, to be suffered to remain among us, the representatives of their tiovernments, excenting all the duties of their various offices? We have British, French, and Spanish, as well as other European consuls, among us, fulfilling toeir various massous, and attending to the interests of the coentries they represent, without let of hinder nee; yet our Commissioners, clothed with the authority of a tree and independent people to treat with their Governments, are told, in unmistakable language that they mannot recognize their authority—that we are not yet an independent mation—that they must "tarry at Jericho until their beards are grown."

Why, when our Communicationers were refused to be heard, as the representatives of a nation, were they not recalled, and the representatives bere of those foreign nations given to understand that the several ordinances of Secession, passed by the Southern independent States, doptived their respective exequators of vitality and the execution of their offices within the receded territory becams impossible? Why were they not told as "destinguished subjects" of those foreign Powers, resident among as, that they would be permitted to remain; but recognized as the representatives of foreign Powers they would not be? To say the least, it appears to us inconsistent in us to allow our recognitions at

It is time that those foreign powers should know that their Consuls to the United States must go to the United States, if they can find such a place, and that they can no longer exercise the functions of their offices within the territory of the Confede ate States. We are, surely, not afraid, nor in any wise chirty of the score of countiers ing the difficulties of the Lincoln Government. We have no officials, at this time, holding office under the Lincoln Government. The Postmusters, Collectors and others have long since return d, in fact they would not be sllowed to hold office under the Aboltion Administration, but yet we do under the Abolition Administration, but yet we do suffer the e foreign officials to exercise the duties of

softer the Abolition Administration, one yet as softer those foreign officials to exercise the ducies of their offices in our midst.

It is true that our Commissioners have experienced civility at those foreign Courts as "distinguished citizens," but for that we, as a nation, have not to make any demonstration of gratitude. That is a private debt with which we have nothing to do. As our representatives they have not been received—that fact we all know—and they should not have remained an hour after they had learned the positions they cosa, ied. It may be that they construed a me node and winks which they received, and understood them to mean that they should not leave yet awhile, nor return to the Government that sent them. Let us at once instruct our Commissioners to come home; let us say to the foreign Consuls now remaining among us, that as pir ate eitzens or "distinguisied subjects" of foreign Powers, they are entilled to all the civility and polite attention that gentlemen are entitled to receive as long as they choose to remain among us, but that on the 20th day of lest December their functions ceased as representatives of their respective Governments.

ATTEMPT TO BOMBARD GALVESTON.

list December their functions ceased as representatives of their respective Governments.

ATTEMPT TO BOMBARD GALVESTON.

On Saturday, 3d inst., the blockading schooner Durt, exchanged hive or six shots with the butteries on Galveston Island, without damage to either side, the distance being about two niles. This was intended as a feeler, for on the following Monday, the steamer South Caro inatried her band at it, and actually three shell into the city. During the bombardment, a large

South Caro instried her band at it, and actually three shells into the city. During the bombardment, a large number of people baving collected on and near the sand hills, a little to the eastward of the batteries, to gratify their curiosity, a shell fell among them, apparently directed for that purpose, cutting one man in two, and exploding, wounded three others.

This was all the harm that was done by this first attempt to bombard the city. The firing continued about hall an hour. Some of the shells measured ten inches in diameter, and must have been thrown by a sixty-eight pounder, said to be the steamer's pivot gan. A number of careful lookenson report that, with their plasses, they distinctly saw a boat, or something like it, lowered over the near side, as she turned away, and this, as it is thought, to plug or examine a shot-hote in this, as it is thought, to plug or examine a shot-hole i

this, as it is alongui, to prog. [Memphis Argus, 13th. THE EFFICIENT BLOCKADE.

The Apalachicola (Fla.) Trues of the 3d inst., in its marine columns, under head of vessels in port, aunounces the ship Finland, Capt. Jones. 540 tuns, from Liverpool, just arrived and commenced discharging.

JUDGE CATRON-HIS EXPULSION FROM TENNESSEE.

From The Louiseille Journal.

Five or six weeks ago, more or less, Judge Catron of Nashville, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, made a charge to the Grand Jury in St. Louis, in which he gave his views as to what constitutes treason. The publication of the charge, it was understood, created a good deal of excitement among the diamionists of Tennessee, and the question of the Judge's expulsion from the State was much agitated.

citement among the diamionists of Tennessee, and the question of the Judge's expulsion from the State was much sigitated.

The fact of the agitation of this question first became known to us from a card published in the Tennessee papers by Mr. V. K. Sievenson, Precident of the Southern Parific Railroad. Mr. Stevenson's card was an carnest appeal in favor of Judge Catron's being permitted to remain in Tennessee, He stated that he had had a personal interview with the Judge, and conversed freely with him, that he was convinced there was nothing dangerous in the Judge's principle, or intentions, and that he was sure the presence of his Honor could be tolerated safely, and should be tolerated by all means. The tone of the appeal was not lofty, it was thought rather humble, and it was considered as doing very little credit to Judge Catron's spirit, upon the supposition that he authorized the publication, or assented to it.

The card, however, did not accomplish its purpose. One day hast week, the Vigilance Committee of Nashville waited upon Judge Catron, informed him that be must enter resign his office of Judge or leave the State, and asked him which he would do. The Judge was not prepared to render an answer. The Contitue gave him typenty-four hours to decide upon his course, letting him understand that if, at the end of that time, he should neither have resigned nor left. Tennessee, they would take his affairs into their own hand—meaning that they would eject him by whatever force might be found necessary. Within the twenty-four hours, the old man took his departure from Tennessee, leaving his saged wife behind him, as she was too sick and feeble to be removed. We heard of him in this city on Friday or Saurday, but did not

she was too sick and feeble to be removed. We heard of him in this city on Friday or Saturday, but did not see him. We presume that he is still in this vicinity.

We surely need not comment at length upon this gross and wanton outrage. Judge Catron, appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court by his great friend to the Bench of the Supreme Court by his great friend President Jackson, is as venerable in age as in character, being, we believe, more than seventy years old. Surely the people of Tennessee could have no apprehension that the residence of this aged judicial functionary among them was or could be dangerous to their State. They can have entertained no fear that he would or could subvert their liberties, or destroy any of their privileges. In driving him forth as an exile, compelling him to leave the venerable partner of his bosom, ill, and perhaps dying, they have done a deed at which the whole respectable portion of the people of the United States will raise the cry of "Shame!"

MANUFACTURE OF RIFLED CANNON.

MANUFACTURE OF RIFLED CANNON.

From The Trop lines.

It was stated a few days since that Messis.

Coroling, Winslow & Co. of Troy, proprietors of the lower works at the Nail Factory, had obtained a large contract for the manufacture of steel rifled cannon for the Government. This was a mi-take. Messis. C.,

W. & Co. have a contract for making only two cannous for the Government both of which are steel rifled guns, of the Rodman patent, and are now nearly fin-ished. This enterprising firm, however, anticipating the demand which would be made for steel rided can-nons, and aware of the immense resources of their es-itallishment for turning out the class of work, have recently undertaken to construct several cannons upon a new and improved plan, and in the event of their success, of which there can scarce be a doubt, tender success, of which there can scarce be a doubt, tender the use of their extensive works to the Government for the manufacture of as many of these improved arms as may be desired. The inventor of this new and doubtless most effec-

The inventor of this new and doubtless most effective ordnance weapon, is a civil engineer, named Juan Patterson, an intelligent and scientific man, who has epent much time in the study of gunnery. He enperimends the construction of the cannon, the process of which is exceedingly interesting. The steel is mannfactured in the mill of Messrs. Corning, Winslow & Co., from the best of pig iron, which, by a process known only to the workmen in this establishment, is converted into a superior article of steel when the iron is being molten in the furnace. So remarkable is this process in its operations, that the best workman, unacquainted with the fact, would be unable to determine whether the heated mass he saw before him was really ordergoing this delicate operation of being converted from one kind of unterial into another, as there is nothing by which he could detect the change. After the steel is withdrawn from the furnace, it is placed under an immense trip-hammer, weighing three tans, and there formed into solid pieces, called "blooms," weighing trom 900 to 1,700 pounds. The utmost care is exercised to bring the underial out in the most perfect change, and an apparently insignificant check or flaw in the scales of the bloom is sufficient to cause its rejection. hape, and an apparently insignificant check or flaw in the edge of the bloom is sufficient to cause its rejection the edge of the moon is same and to the department. The blooms are next placed under a smaller trip hammer, where they are reduced to the size and ap-pearance of a rough cannon. Next, they are turned off in the lathe, and subsequently drilled, rifled, and One of the new Patterson cannon, which is termed

One of the new Patterson cannon, which is termed the "Excelsior," is nearly completed, and will be experimented with at West Point some day next week. The cannon is six feet long, and throws a six-pound conical iron ball. The barrel is grooved, and has a revolving fivist once in forty inches. Mr. Patterson informs us that the range of the gan is increased by the increased ratio of the twist, and that where the Whitworth cannon has a twist of once in thirty-six inches, his obtains a greater range from being inneased to once in forty inches. The symmetry of the gan is perfect, and in this respect it is certainly a much more beautival weapon than any we have ever seen. The threach of the piece runs parallel twenty-one inches to the transion, when it gradually tapers off to the termination at the muzzle. The balls are east with projections fatting the grooves of the barrel, with a recess in the base for a band of leather to surround it, which is made, by means of a screw proce, to fit the bore precisely, and this being covered with a slight coating of lead, prevents any abrasion or injury to the gan in firing. The cannon weighs about seven hundred tounds, and is calculated to poscess a range of 34 miles. A longer and heavier piece, of the same pattern also, nearly finished, is calculated to throw a ball six miles. The bore of the gan is about three inches in disneser, and the thickness of the barrel one inch. six miles. The bove of the gun is about three inches in dismeter, and the thickness of the barrel one inch. The cannon has been put to every trial possible to ex-plode it, but the material has withstood all the tests

instead of being permanently attached to the breach of the piece is set into it by means of a strew, and thus in reality the bore extends the entire distance of the sun so that when the casable is taken off, one can look directly through the gun. By means of a spring, the cap is exploded by the lek, not the gun discharged. The advantage of this means of discharging an ornance piece of this character by a lek set into a detached casal le, is, that in case it is no ensury to retreat in an action, and the gun cannot be brought off, the lock can be uncrewed to an instant and carried away. The gun is thes dischled, and cannot be tarred upon the retreating body. Spising a gun in such an event is entirely numerosary in Mr. Patterson's mode of firing it. The piece is directed by an elevated sight in dist barging it, and can trange is obtained for any practical distance, by simple moving the sight up of down.

down.

An experiment, as we have said, is shortly to be made with these guns. A practice target, each as is used at West Potot, has been made, and consists of a tiece of canvas about twenty feet square, marked off into sections or squares, with black paint, with the center indicated by a good-ized circle. This target is placed upon an iron frame, and set off the required distance. We shall await the issue of the experiment with no little interest, believing that the result with prove every way satisfactory to the inventor, and to the gentlemen who are aiding him in perfecting his enterprise.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Board of Engineers which sat recently at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard adjourned to meet in Boston. It is expected it will organize in other large cities for the accommodation of candidates, and eventually return and reorganize at the Brooksyn Navy-Yard, and contime their labors until the required number of Engi neers shall be obtained.

The following additional candidates have passed satisfactory examinations, and were reported to the Department just before their adjournment:

Wm. H. Ratherforf, First Assistant Englacer, to be a Chief

Engineer Marsland of New-York to be a Pirst Assistant Engi-

Ta'd us S. Snith, Joseph Mercer, John C. Henriey, Farvey H. Fu, et Thomas Lynch, J. Van Hovenburg, John C. Co, etc. R. N. Ellis, A. T. E. Mullin, and John Lowe, to be Third Avitant Engineers.

The duty performed by the Board while in section at

the Brooklyn Yard will be seen from the tollowing:
S x 2d Assistant Engineers have been examined and passed for
Chi-f Engineers.
Twelve annifolders for 1st Assistant Engineers have passed, and

been promoted.

Seventeen for 2d Assistant, and 53 for admission as 3d Assistant

Seventeen for 24 Assistant, and as for somework as Assistants. Of the above number there have been immediately appointed from private life 5 lest Assistants, 4 24 Assistants, and 35 34 Assistants, unking a total increase of 67 to the Corps of Engineers. The premotions were from the regular service. In the newly-appointed list there is included some of the best engineering talent of this and other States. There is no corps of the navy whose relation to the Government occupies a more prominent and important position than the Engineer Corps, its political in the navy being equivalent to that of the Engineer Corps of the army.

of the army.

At the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, there are 1,700 mea At the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, there are 1,700 mea employed, and the semi-monthly disbursements are \$15,160. The burean of provisions and clothing, hitherto attached to the Storekeeper's Department in the Quaker City, has been transferred to the Paymaster's Department. The new steam gusbant Taccarora will be Isunched this week. Capt. Chomory's court-martial is nearly at an end. One of the new propellers last ordered will be commenced next week. The Flag, gunbeat, is nearly completed.

A detachment of United S ates troops, recruited in Boston, arrived here yesterday, and were immediately transferred to Fort Columbus.

The order of the War Department, putting the standard of recruits at 5 feet 3 inches, will be acted upon from this day forward at all the rendezvous for the regular army.

A Parrott gun and a large number of boxes of shells

A Parrott gun and a large number of boxes of shells were received by the Ordinance authorities at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard last evening. They were seat here from West Point.

The naval officers uttached to the New-York station
assembled yesterday at the Naval Lyceum to be poid.
The greater portion of them, we believe, got the new

Treasury notes.

The sailing-frigate Potomac, 50, and the steam gun-The sailing frigate Potomac, 50, and the steam gua-boat Connecticut will both be put in commission to-day. The latter is expected to sail immediately for the blockade fleet. Letters, papers, and percels left at the Lyceum this morning will be forwarded by ber. The Congress is due to-day at Beston. She relieved the St. Lawrence as flag-ship of the B azil squadron in September, 1859. She is 1,126 tuns burden, carries 50 guns and 500 men, and is a good vessel.

Plous TRAITORS .- The day before the Kentucky election, the editor of The Louisville Courier, having done his utmost to rout the Union voters, piously handed the job over to the Lord. Since the great Union triumph the editor has made no further assign ments of bad bargains.

When the result of the battle of Bull Run was known at Bichmond, Mr. Memminger, the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury broke out with a canciele of thank-giving; and the joyful song was caught up by the War-Bishop of Tennessee, who sent forth an army church-order, prescribing a particular form of prayer, or rather thanksgiving, for the discomfiture of the North, or the skin-of-the-teeth escape of the Southern forces-it was not easy to decide which.

To continue the subject, we note that a son of the Hon, W. P. Mangum had his life saved by a Testament which was conveniently carried in his vest pocket. (He died about a week afterward, but that was not the fault of the books! And we are told b The Southern Christian Advocate that while the 2d South Carolina Regiment (Col. Kershaw's) "was drawn up, waiting for orders to make its cutry into the fight at the Stone Bridge, our Brother Meynarcie, its Chaplain, came to the front and asked that he might once more pray with them. To this proposition they responded cheerfully, and the entire regiment towed before the Lord of Hosts, while he led them in prayer, flering an earnest and touching supplication for their success and protection. The prayer was answered; and they had scarce entered the melee before the fortunes of the day were turned."

But this is not all. The Augusta Constitutionalist tells the world that "a prayer meeting was held at Atkinson's Church, on Sanday morning, July 21, especially for the safety and welfare of the Oglethorpe Rifles, Capt. Lumpkin, a volunteer company from the neighborhood of the church. The prayer meeting was held at the very hour that the battle of was raging. The Rifles were in that battle-forming a part of the Eighth Georgia Regiment, which was in the thickest of the fight; and yet that company alone, of all engaged in the battle, shows upon the record, These instances are quoted and commented upon by

the Southern papers with much self-congratulation, and in a tone which shows that a reliance upon Heaven and the artiflery of prayer are "means to the end" which had never before entered into their computation of re-

THE PRIVATEER DIXIE .- Edward Gomez, steward of the schooner Mary Alice at the time of her capture by the rebel schooner Dixie, furnishes the following list of the officers and crew of the Dixie:

Inst of the officers and crew of the Dixie:

Thomas J. Moore, Master; George D. Walker, First Lientenant; John W. Martalil, Second Lieutenant; L. D. Beaton, Third Lieutenant; Charles Ware, Gunner; George O. Gladden, Bostowan; W. J. Newfrith. Cook: G. Batteller, Sceward; E. Morre, A. Bluett, J. P. M. Calvo, J. Ferguson, George Samson, Frank Lafars, Antonio Loumintok, Marlara Baldia, Alexandro Martinoliek, Dominics Spissa John Casal, John Verdeas, Joseph Carpe, John Glen, Henry Eden, John Leun, C. J. H. Prince, C. W. Eannal, John Wood, John Gonicia, Charles Forester, C. D. Crawford, seamon.

This list was found on board the Mary Alice in the cabin, affer her recapture by the Wabash, and is supposed to have been left there by the rebel captain, John H. Marshall, who had been put in command of her. Mr. Gomez says that the privateer crew who were put in charge of the Mary Alice told him that the rebels had six privateers out, which had sailed from the port of Charleston alone.

Major-General, Fremont's Body Gerry,—The

MAJOR-GENERAL FREMONT'S BODY GUARD,-The Major-General Fremont's Body Guard.—The organization of Major-General Fremont's Body Guard, under command of Capt. Charles Zagonyi, was yesterday entered upon and nearly completed. One hundred and ninety a cepted applicants for examination presented themselves. From these, 100 were to be selected. The physical and moral qualifications required were of a high order, and the examination of each candidate is represented to have been decidedly thorough and rigorous. The horses for this choice core are to be furnished at once, and the work of one-files and drill to be immediately entered upon. The troop will be quartered and exercised at the well-known equestrian academy, at the somer of 8t. Augest was mad Hickory street. [8t. Louis Demourat, I. th.

The Guide of the "Grand Army,"—A dispatch from Welson, North Carolina, August 5, amounteed the arrival there of Capt, John E. Bacon, having in charge the traitor Bowman, who guided the grand charge the traitor Bowman, who guided the grand

that could be applied to it.

Mr. Patterson has invented a new and very legenders when he place by means of a friction take or lock set in the carebic of the gree. The gree the could not keep up with the grand army on the back to Washington. Nashville Union and Americans.